United Nations A/67/937–S/2013/429

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 15 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for May 2013 (see annex). As is seen from the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia. As a result, one serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed and another one wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex attached thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 15 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for May 2013

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1.	1 May	01.40-01.55	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
2.		03.20-03.22	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
3.		03.40-03.50	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
4.		04.15-04.20	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
5.		08.10-08.15	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
6.		17.50-18.00	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
7.		18.30-18.40	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
8.		19.50-20.00	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle, DShK heavy machine gun	–
9.		20.30-20.40	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
10.	2 May	01.20-01.30	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
11.		01.25-01.40	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
12.		01.30-01.45	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
13.		02.00-02.15	Saryjaly and Garadaghly viilages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
14.		05.30-05.40	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
15.		05.30-05.40	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
16.		17.45-18.00	Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
17.		19.30-20.15	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle, DShK heavy machine gun	–
18.		23.50-00.10	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
19.	3 May	00.20-00.25	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
20.		03.10-03.25	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
21		03.30-03.50	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
22.		03.35-03.45	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
23.		03.45-03.55	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
24.		19.20-19.25	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
25.		22.00-22.10	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
26.		22.40-22.50	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
27.		22.55-23.05	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
28.		23.15-23.20	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
29.		23.25-23.30	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
30.		23.25-23.30	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
31.		23.40-23.55	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
32.	4 May	02.10-02.20	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
33.		02.20-02.30	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
34.		04.15-04.20	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
35.		09.30-09.40	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
36.		13.00-13.30	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
37.		23.15-23.20	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
38.	5 May	00.05-00.18	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
39.		00.30-00.40	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and AK-type assault rifles	–
40.		01.05-01.10	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
41.		01.15-01.20	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
42.		02.10-02.15	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
43.		22.50-23.00	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
44.		23.10-23.40	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
45.	6 May	00.02-00.10	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
46.		01.00-01.10	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
47.		01.15-01.20	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
48.		01.50-02.00	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
49.		01.50-02.00	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
50.		01.50-02.00	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
51.		04.10-04.20	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
52		22.00-22.10	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
53.		22.05-22.15	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
54.		22.15-22.20	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
55.		23.30-23.35	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
56.		23.45-00.05	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
57.	7 May	00.05-00.10	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
58.		01.05-01.20	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
59.		02.50-03.00	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
60.		03.50-04.00	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
61.		20.00-20.10	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
62.		21.30-21.55	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
63.	8 May	00.40-00.45	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
64.		00.45-00.50	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
65		02.00-02.05	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
66.		02.15-02.20	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
67.		02.30-02.40	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
68.		02.40-02.45	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
69.		07.15-07.25	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
70.		17.30-17.40	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
71.		18.25-18.40	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
72.		18.55-19.10	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
73.		21.55-22.00	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
74.		22.05-22.15	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
75.		22.10-22.20	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and AK-type assault rifles	–
76.		23.50-00.00	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
77.	9 May	00.15-00.20	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
78.		01.20-01.30	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
79.		01.30-01.40	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
80.		01.40-01.45	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
81.		01.45-01.55	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
82.		03.50-03.55	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
83.		04.15-04.20	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
84.		04.25-04.30	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
85.		08.20-08.40	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
86.		17.15-17.20	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
87.		21.30-21.35	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle and AKM assault rifle	–
88.		21.40-21.45	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
89.		21.45-21.50	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
90.		21.55-22.05	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
91.		22.00-22.20	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
92.		22.05-22.10	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
93.		22.10-22.30	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
94.	10 May	00.00-00.10	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
95.		00.20-00.25	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
96.		00.40-00.55	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
97.		00.50-00.55	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
98.		01.50-02.00	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
99.		01.50-02.05	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
100.		02.10	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
101.		02.20-02.30	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
102.		02.30-02.35	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
103.		03.15-03.20	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
104.		05.10-05.25	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
105.		23.00-23.20	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
106.		23.15-23.40	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
107		23.35-23.50	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
108.	11 May	00.25-00.45	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
109.		00.40-00.55	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
110.		00.50-01.05	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
111.		01.27-01.40	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
112.		05.40-06.00	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
113.		06.00-06.15	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
114.		06.05-06.25	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
115.		17.00-17.20	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
116.		22.30-22.32	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
117.	12 May	00.00-00.10	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
118.		02.25-02.30	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
119.		04.20-04.50	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
120.		04.20-04.50	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle and AKM assault rifle	–
121.		21.15-21.25	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
122.		23.20-23.40	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
123.	13 May	02.25-02.28	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
124.		03.55-04.00	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
125.		22.50-23.05	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
126.		23.00-23.10	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
127.	14 May	00.00-00.05	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
128.		00.05-00.10	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
129.		00.10-00.20	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
130.		03.50-04.00	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
131.		14.50-14.55	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
132.		20.20-20.40	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
133.	15 May	03.20-03.30	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
134.	16 May	00.35-00.45	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
135.		01.55-02.10	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
136.		08.00-08.05	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
137.		11.05-11.15	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
138.		12.15-12.20	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
139.		19.30-20.00	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
140.	17 May	00.02-00.05	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
141.		01.50-02.30	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
142.		10.55-11.20	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
143.		12.10-12.15	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
144.		13.10-13.15	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
145.		14.25-14.30	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
146.		15.30-15.45	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
147.		18.55-19.00	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
148.	18 May	01.00-01.05	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
149.		01.30-01.40	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
150.		04.00-04.05	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
151.		04.10-04.20	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
152.		04.25-04.30	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
153.		05.05-05.10	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
154.		05.30-05.35	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
155.		05.30-05.35	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
156.	19 May	00.15-00.20	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
157.		00.30-00.35	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
158.		01.00-01.15	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
159.		01.10-01.30	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
160.		02.45-02.50	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
161.		04.40-04.45	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
162.		04.35-04.45	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
163.		22.00-22.03	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
164.	20 May	00.40-00.50	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
165.		01.20-01.25	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
166.		01.30-01.35	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
167.		03.05-03.25	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
168.	21 May	00.45-00.55	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
169.		01.10-01.25	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
170.		01.30-01.40	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
171.		01.55-02.10	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
172.		02.20-02.25	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
173.		23.30-23.35	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
174.		23.35-23.50	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
175.	22 May	01.30-01.45	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
176.		01.40-01.45	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
177.		01.45-01.50	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
178.		02.00-02.30	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
179.		11.30-11.40	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
180.		12.50-12.55	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
181.		14.50-15.00	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AKM assault rifle	–
182.	23 May	01.10-01.20	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
183.		01.45-01.50	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
184.		03.20-03.25	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
185.		03.20-03.25	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
186.		13.25-13.50	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AK-type assault rifle	–
187.		14.33-14.45	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
188.		18.30-18.40	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
189.		17.50-18.00	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
190.		19.55-20.00	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
191.		22.30-22.45	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
192.		23.00-23.15	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
193.		23.10-23.20	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
194.	24 May	01.50-02.05	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
195.		02.00-02.10	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
196.		02.10-02.15	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
197.		03.00-03.10	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
198.		03.05-03.15	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
199.		03.10-03.15	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
200.		12.45-12.50	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
201.		14.50-15.00	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
202.		15.50-16.00	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
203.		18.28-18.35	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
204.		16.50-17.30	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
205.		17.00-17.30	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
206.	25 May	05.00-05.10	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
207.		14.50-15.00	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
208.		14.55-15.15	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
209.		21.32-21.40	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
210.	26 May	00.45-01.05	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
211.		02.30-02.40	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
212.		04.30-04.40	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
213.		12.10-12.15	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
214.		21.30-21.35	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
215.	27 May	03.30-03.40	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
216.		04.35-04.45	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
217.		05.10-05.15	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
218.		21.50-22.00	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
219.		15.20	North-West of Jerabert village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	Assault rifle	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
220.	28 May	14.20-15.00	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
221.		18.41-19.00	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
222.		20.20-20.40	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
223.		23.45-00.00	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
224.	29 May	01.55-02.00	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
225.		05.20-05.25	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
226.		12.10-12.30	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
227.		12.35-12.55	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
228.		12.25-12.30	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
229.		14.20-14.27	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
230.		14.40-15.05	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
231.		17.20-17.35	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
232.		17.35-17.40	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
233.		18.20-18.40	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and RPQ-7 rocket propelled grenade	–
234.		18.23-18.32	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
235.		23.10-23.25	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
236.		18.30	South-East of Jerabert village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	RPQ-7 rocket propelled grenade	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
237.	30 May	01.00-01.25	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
238.		11.15-11.25	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
239.		16.45-16.55	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
240.		22.00-22.05	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
241.		23.50-00.05	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
242.	31 May	04.30-05.00	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
243.		04.40-04.50	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
244.		06.00-06.10	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
245.		10.10-10.15	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
246.		13.25-13.40	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

Abbreviations: AK/AKM, Kalashnikov rifle; SVD, 7.9 mm sniper weapon; DShK, 12.7 mm machine gun.

United Nations A/67/938

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 63 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Letter dated 17 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the outcome documents of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Yokohama, Japan, from 1 to 3 June 2013, which set out the future direction of African development and serve as the road map for our concrete actions over the next five years (see annexes).

The Conference was co-organized by the Government of Japan, the African Union Commission, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

We would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63 (a).

(*Signed*) Téte **António**
Permanent Observer of the African Union
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Tsuneo **Nishida**
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

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Annex I to the letter dated 17 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Yokohama Declaration 2013: Hand-in-hand with a more dynamic Africa

3 June 2013

1.0 Introduction

1.1 We, the Heads of State and Government, and delegations of Japan and 51 African countries, together with the representatives of 35 other partner countries, 74 international and regional organizations from both Africa and Asia, the private sector and civil society met in Yokohama, Japan, 1-3 June, 2013, for the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, TICAD V. We warmly welcome the African Union Commission (AUC) as a new TICAD co-organizer, and acknowledge the contribution to the TICAD process made by all co-organizers—the Government of Japan, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC).

1.2 TICAD V commemorates the 20th anniversary of the TICAD process, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity/African Union. We recognize the achievements of the TICAD process and renew our strong commitment to TICAD's continued partnership in support of Africa's development.

1.3 We note the progress made across Africa over the last two decades, to which the TICAD process has made contributions. Whilst welcoming and commending the advances made, we also acknowledge that persistent challenges remain. We therefore commit to address those challenges and pursue quality growth. Quality growth is achieved through concerted actions in the promotion of "Robust and Sustainable Economy", "Inclusive and Resilient Society", and "Peace and Stability", the core themes of TICAD V.

1.4 Moving forward, we agree on the need for TICAD to further enhance its efforts to promote transformative, resilient and inclusive growth across Africa—so that the benefits can be more widely, more equitably and more sustainably shared amongst all its citizens.

2.0 The Achievements of the TICAD Process over the last 20 years

2.1 We reaffirm that TICAD has served as an open and inclusive international forum since its inception in 1993. It has raised and maintained global awareness of Africa's development challenges and opportunities, and contributed to African development, emphasizing issues such as human security and private sector-led growth that are now embedded in African and international development agendas.

2.2 We renew our commitment to the twin principles of African ownership and international partnership in which the TICAD process is rooted. The inclusion of the African Union Commission as a TICAD co-organizer has strengthened African ownership, while international partnership has broadened to include traditional and emerging development partners, multilateral organizations, the private sector and

civil society organizations. In this regard, we note the major continent-wide sectoral development initiatives being implemented by/in Africa, under the umbrella of the African Union, and commit to support these initiatives and to bring the TICAD process into greater alignment with them.

2.3 The TICAD process has enhanced the level of cooperation between many Asian and African countries and has enabled the Asian development experience to be shared with and, where practicable, adopted to African realities. We also note with satisfaction that TICAD has effectively promoted and supported South-South and Triangular cooperation, including intra-Africa cooperation, as distinctive forms of partnership.

2.4 In response to the evolving global context and Africa's own needs, the TICAD process has become more action- and results-oriented. The TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism, established at TICAD IV has increased transparency and accountability, as well as effective implementation of agreed actions by all parties.

3.0 TICAD V Strategic Approaches

We determine to work together under the concept of "Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa" to accelerate growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction.

To this end, we will strengthen the economic bases of development through infrastructure and human resources development, economic diversification, and promoting broad-based and private sector-led growth while pursuing equity and inclusiveness. This will contribute significantly to the alleviation of poverty across the continent and will foster the emergence of a broad range of middle class, which in turn transform the continent into the engine of global growth.

This Declaration identifies key strategic approaches that we will pursue within the TICAD process. These approaches are underpinned by the overarching principles, which should be given greater attention in all aspects of development agendas of TICAD V towards quality growth. These principles include;

- Supporting Africa's own efforts, especially those adopted by the African Union, including Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA); the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa (AIDA).
- Mainstreaming women by focusing on initiatives such as the AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa and the African Women's Decade 2010-2020 that will ensure the legitimate rights of women and their role and participation in all spheres of life on the continent, and to increase access to services and expand opportunities for training and employment.
- Increasing opportunities for youth by supporting the AU Plan of Action on Employment Promotion and Poverty Alleviation.
- Promoting human security which focuses on individuals and underscores freedom from fear and freedom from want through their protection and empowerment to fully develop their human potential, in a comprehensive manner, including by deepening cooperation, coordination and strengthening capacity in the areas of humanitarian concern, conflict prevention,

peacekeeping, post conflict reconstruction and development, illicit trafficking and combating terrorism.

3.1 Promoting Private Sector-led Growth

Affirming that the private sector is a vital engine of growth, we will support and strengthen the private sector, promote greater private investment, and improve the investment climate and legal and regulatory frameworks. We will encourage expanded trade, tourism and technology transfer, and assist the development of the SMEs. We will also support regional integration to expand intra-regional trade and create new opportunities for private sector development and employment.

3.2 Accelerating Infrastructure Development

To bolster the bases for growth, we will focus on hard infrastructure, human infrastructure, and knowledge infrastructure. Recognizing the need for closer synergy between the TICAD process and PIDA, we will accelerate the development of key hard infrastructure, especially energy, transport and water, in both urban and rural areas, including through greater use of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). We acknowledge that these infrastructures at national and regional levels contribute to creating new markets by linking consumers and producers. We will support human infrastructure through vocational and technical training to develop skills required for employment by the private sector. We will also support capacity development in the public sector for better policy implementation conducive to a more business friendly environment. Understanding that knowledge infrastructure enables innovation and boosts productivity, we will increase support to centres of excellence, and prioritize science and technology.

3.3 Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors

Sustainable increases in food production and productivity contribute to ensuring food security and nutrition. Expansion of agriculture and agribusiness is also fundamental to sustaining economic growth in Africa, given their potential to generate employment, increase rural incomes, and improve the livelihood of farmers—the majority of whom are women and small holders. We will ensure closer synergy between the TICAD process and CAADP, and work along the agricultural value chain, especially through improving agricultural processing, post-harvest storage, and access to market. The use of advanced, yet practical agricultural technology should be encouraged to that end. We will also promote climate-resilient agriculture, especially in Africa's dry lands, including through appropriate land conservation and water management.

3.4 Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth

Acknowledging the grave impact of climate change across the continent, we will pursue sustainable and resilient growth by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. We will also promote sustainable management of all Africa's natural resources and conservation of biodiversity. We take note of the initiative to develop the "TICAD Strategy for Low-Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Development" and agree on the need for further study in line with the implementation of commitments on adaptation and mitigation as outlined in the current international instruments such as the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol and in line with the ongoing negotiations under the Conference of Parties on Climate Change.

3.5 Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth

Health and education constitute the foundations of human development for growth, and progress is essential to meet the MDGs. In this light, we will strengthen health systems and promote universal health coverage on the continent. We will also promote maternal and child health and support the African Union's Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), as well as the treatment of infectious and non-communicable diseases. We will work towards improving the access to reproductive health services, safe water and sanitation. We will also focus on increasing access to education, and improving the quality of education at all levels.

3.6 Consolidating Peace, Stability and Good Governance

Peace and stability are prerequisites for growth and essential for individuals to fully achieve their potential. Resolving cross border issues, such as terrorism, piracy and transnational organized crime is also essential to realize a stable continent. We strongly endorse the Declaration of Solidarity with Algeria following the Terrorist Attack on the Gazier Site in In-Amenas as adopted by the 20th Session of the Assembly of the AU in January 2013. We commit to strengthen Africa's capacity to create, nurture, and protect peace by supporting its own initiatives. In this light, we commend the progress achieved thus far under initiatives such as the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). We further commit to break the cycles of repeated conflicts by tackling the root causes of conflict and strengthening efforts to consolidate peace and reinforce good governance. To this end, we recognize the importance and contribution of the African Union, African Regional Communities and the international community in peacekeeping operations. We reaffirm our determination to urgently reform UN bodies, including the Security Council, and will maintain political momentum through enhanced dialogue to find the best approach.

4.0 Building a New International Development Framework: Making the African Voice Heard in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

4.1 We underscore the importance of achieving the MDGs and commit to accelerating efforts to achieve the MDGs in Africa by 2015. We will jointly exercise leadership in establishing the post-2015 development framework. In this regard, we will ensure that Africa's concerns and priorities are reflected to the maximum extent possible in the new international development framework, and will align the TICAD process to these efforts.

4.2 We welcome the UN Secretary General's engagement in the process on the post-2015 development agenda, and express our commitment to advance our work, building upon ongoing assistance and support of the international community. We will strive to establish an effective and coherent development framework centred on sustainable development and guided by human security, human rights and dignity, equality and equity.

4.3 We resolve to act together to eradicate poverty in all its forms, protecting and empowering individuals, particularly the vulnerable, and creating conditions for

economic transformation, peace, prosperity as well as sustainable and inclusive development. We will move forward the new development framework, taking into account the NEPAD program, with development partners as well as the private sector, civil society and academics.

4.4 We affirm that the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda that is currently being developed, as well as the outcome of TICAD V, will be of relevance as inputs to our future work on the agenda. The new development framework should be sustained by credible national ownership and leadership along with global and regional partnership and should be accountable and assessed by agreed indicators that reflect not only quantity but also quality.

5.0 The Way Forward

5.1 We affirm Africa's growing strategic relevance within the ever-evolving global context, and stress the importance of striving to align this Declaration and the accompanying Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 and the Implementation Matrix with existing continental initiatives of the African Union, and also with the development-related agendas of other major international forums including the United Nations. We especially expect to strengthen the cooperation between the TICAD process, G8 and G20.

5.2 We will build on the achievements of the TICAD process and commit to further evolve this process to more effectively reflect Africa's developmental needs and the overall ownership of its development agenda.

5.3 Taking into account the inclusion of the AUC as a co-organizer in the TICAD process, we agree that the AU will participate in the follow up mechanism of TICAD in accordance with AU practices in the partnership processes of the AU. These details are set out in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017.

5.4 We agree that the principle of rotation is applicable to all of the follow-up meetings as specified in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017.

Annex II to the letter dated 17 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017

3 June 2013

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VII. Follow-Up Mechanism

Introduction

The guiding orientations of the "Yokohama Declaration 2013" agreed upon by the TICAD participants are translated into this Action Plan, spelling out goals to be achieved and specific measures to be implemented by TICAD V participants which include both African countries and international partners through the TICAD process during the next five years (2013-2017).

Throughout this Action Plan, greater attention is given to Africa's own efforts, mainstreaming of women and youth and promotion of human security across all aspects of development agenda.

The TICAD process will continue to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation.

I. Boosting Economic Growth

The TICAD process will enhance drivers for growth by promoting trade and investment in the priority areas of infrastructure and agriculture, and the active engagement of the private sector to stimulate the creation of regional value chains, employment, and the exchange of technology and know-how, as well as to strengthen sectors with strong potential, such as tourism, to support Africa's sustained economic growth.

1. Sector specific agendas

(1) Trade and Investment

Today, Africa is the least integrated continent in the world, with low levels of intra-regional economic exchanges and the smallest share of global trade. Africa's share in global trade stands at only 3% and intra-regional trade is also low with only 12% of total trade. Recognizing the importance of global trade for boosting economic growth, successful conclusion of the Doha Round negotiations and promotion of "Aid for Trade" could facilitate the integration of Africa into the multilateral trading system as embodied in the WTO, so that growth in Africa contributes to the prosperity of the global economy. There is also a need to increase intra-regional trade by developing growth corridors and supply chains. The benefits are enormous in terms of creating larger markets and helping countries diversify their economies away from dependence on commodities, enhance economic competitiveness, reduce costs, improve productivity and reduce poverty.

Private capital flows to the continent now exceed official development assistance, but are still concentrated in extractive industries and resource rich countries. Foreign investment adds value to the extent that it creates more employment and opportunities for local companies as well as transfer of technology. The challenge is to both increase the volume of private capital flows and attract investment into additional sectors, such as infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. As tourism has tremendous potential for growth, both government and the tourism industry need to employ appropriate policies and strategies to increase their competiveness.

(2) Private and public sector development

The private sector has been playing an increased role in the African economy with its growth facilitating the emergence of a middle class. This has created a market of consumers throughout the continent, as can be seen in the success of ICT, especially mobile phone penetration. Increasing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises' (SMEs) productivity and diversifying the industry away from primary commodities, as well as improving their access to long-term finance and capacity development, are key to increasing their competitiveness and thus creating a robust economic structure. It is also noteworthy that the informal sector is expanding and becoming a growing source of employment for women and youth. Increasing the productivity of informal sector jobs would also enhance income-earning potential, while the transformation of the informal into the formal private sector would create more employment opportunities.

Africa is mainly comprised of countries which view themselves as developmental states, thus requiring effective state intervention, regulation and planning. In this regard, state owned entities (SOE) / state owned companies (SOC) continue to play a vital role in supporting public sector development, which is critical to Africa's development, as well as in national infrastructure development, and also reducing unequal access to public services, creating secure employment and economic access, and supporting the building of the developmental state.

2. **Outcome Targets**

(1) Increase the ratio of intra-regional trade

(2) Improve the business environment in African countries

(3) Increase the volume of African exports

3. **Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V**

(1) Action Plan for Boosting Intra-Africa Trade

(a) Technical Support for Regional Economic Communities for Promotion of intra/Inter-REC trade

(b) Liberalisation of Services Sectors to Boost Intra African Trade

(i) Studies

(ii) Trade in Services statistics

(iii) Assistance in the Development of Regional Services Markets

(iv) Mainstreaming Services in National Strategies

(v) Technical Assistance targeted at regional Regulatory Authorities

(vi) Policy framework for Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/IT Enabled Services (ITES)

(c) Mainstreaming intra-African trade in national development strategies, including enhancement of the role of the organized private sector, informal private sector, and women in trade policy formulation

(d) Creation of inter-connected centres of trade information exchange

(e) Integrated Border Management and Customs Transit

(f) Promotion of Integrity and fight against Corruption in African Customs Administrations

(g) Capacity Development for African Customs Administration in Regional Integration and Trade Facilitation

(2) Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa (AIDA)

• Industrial Development:

(a) Capacity-development and technical assistance for industrial policy management, industrial data collection and monitoring

(b) Establishment of industrial skills development, technological transfer and diffusion centres and institutions

(c) Establishment of technology incubators

(d) Establishment of university chairs on innovation in African Universities and implementation of the Africa Technology and innovation initiative

4. Focus area of TICAD V

(1) Promote regional integration for region-wide development, especially inter- and intra-regional trade, through development of trade related infrastructure, trade facilitation, elimination of trade barriers, and capacity development for governments and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

(2) Promote investment by stimulating competition and reduce costs of doing business such as through improvement of trade, investment and business climate such as policy reforms in legal and financial system and protection of property rights. These reforms will increase the competitiveness of, and an environment conducive to, industrial development, including the tourism sector.

(3) Support promotion of sustainable natural resource development and encourage responsible activities of the private sector both in terms of transparency and accountability in financial flows and in relation to local communities.

(4) Support private sector development especially through improved access to finance, especially for SMEs and female entrepreneurs, and use of public finance to attract private investment, and improvement of productivity and management of local enterprises.

(5) Reinforce African women's capacity in leadership, management and entrepreneurship.

(6) Promote global market access for African products.

(7) Support capacity development to strengthen institutions and enhance training in areas that accelerate growth, sustain development, and reduce poverty.

II. Accelerating Infrastructure and Capacity Development

In order to enable Africa's self-sustaining growth in the medium- and long-term, the TICAD process will emphasize strengthening the bases for economic

growth, which can be categorized as infrastructure development, human resource development and innovation, science and technology development. These are all critical enablers of growth and major catalysts for developing all economic activities.

1. Sector specific agendas

(1) Infrastructure Development

Insufficient infrastructure is a major constraint to business activities as it reduces the competitiveness of enterprises through high production and transaction costs. While rural infrastructure is essential for improving the economic activities of the poor, region-wide infrastructure is also needed given the importance of economic integration in Africa. Transport corridors linking major production and consumption centre and providing connectivity among major cities would also facilitate trade, especially for land-locked countries. As the continent faces unreliable supply of electricity and high price of power, affordable, low-carbon and reliable energy supply is also needed to support Africa's sustainable growth especially through supporting the "UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative" to secure energy access for all.

The AU's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) estimates that addressing Africa's continental infrastructure challenges as defined in its Priority Action Plan (PAP) from 2012 through 2020 will cost nearly $68 billion or about $7.5 billion annually for the next nine years, while the capital cost of PIDA's long-term implementation through 2040 is currently estimated at more than $360 billion. Much higher levels of private investment will be needed to close the continent's infrastructure gap, especially in energy and transport which represent around 95% of the total cost. Thus, transformative investments in these sectors are required to support African trade, promote growth and create jobs, including to catalyze resource mobilization of private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

(2) Human Resource Development

Strengthening assistance for post-basic education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and higher education and aligning the education curriculum to labour market reality for employment creation is essential to build a reservoir of human resources that support high quality labour force to transform the African economy. It is also important to develop human resources which contribute to sustainable growth, such as through the concept of Education for Sustainable Development. Capacity development after entering the workforce is also important to improve the quality and productivity of both public and private sector, such as through KAIZEN (quality and productivity improvement). Improving the capacity of administrative officials, at national and regional level, is crucial to put appropriate policies in place and implement accordingly and efficiently in all sectors, especially to enhance rule of law and to strengthen good governance.

(3) Innovation, Science and Technology Development

African countries need further professional and technical skills and facilities to improve competitiveness and productivity in various sectors. Thus, increased scientific and technological capacity, embodied in knowledge, well-trained human resources and infrastructure, is critical to transforming African economies into

knowledge based economies. Efforts to boost science and technology must be linked to the real needs of the economy, thus close dialogue with various stakeholders will be critical to ensure that education systems provide practical skills, as well as academic excellence at all levels. Although African countries have recognized the importance of science and technology especially through adoption of "Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA)" and the launch of the Pan African University by the AU, there is still a need to further increase attention on science and technology to both develop local capacity and better utilize existing capacity.

2. Outcome Targets

(1) Increase amount of investment to infrastructure development

(2) Promote scientific research and technology transfer

(3) Increase the number of university graduates and trainees in TVET

3. Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V

(1) Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

(2) Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA)

(3) Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)

(4) Pan African University (PAU) and Centers of Excellence

(5) Youth Volunteer Program of the AUC

4. Focus area of TICAD V

(1) Develop backbone infrastructure in both urban and rural areas, especially affordable, reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure, water infrastructure, region-wide transportation corridor development and ICT necessary for economic development and promote involvement of the private sector including through Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) in large infrastructure projects.

(2) Provide support for sustainable urban development.

(3) Enhance higher education especially in science and engineering.

(4) Promote TVET that provides high quality skills leading to employment.

(5) Promote human resource development in public sectors through necessary capacity development efforts.

(6) Establish and strengthen institutions, systems and partnerships with all stakeholders in the field of science and technology.

(7) Strengthen Teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).

(8) Strengthen innovative programs on youth employment and entrepreneurship.

III. Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors

The TICAD process has placed particular importance on the role of agriculture in Africa, both for the economy and society, as agriculture represents the largest

economic sector in Africa, and it is by far the largest generator of employment and source of livelihoods.

1. Sector specific agendas

(1) Agriculture

Progress has been made to increase agricultural production and productivity in Africa under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP); however, further concerted effort among African countries and various international partners is required—for example to increase access to fertilizers and other inputs—especially with growing demand for food in the continent and to transform agriculture. In this regard, attention should be also given to expansion of sustainable fisheries and fish farming.

While the role of the public sector will continue to remain essential for fostering a conducive economic environment for investment and providing public goods, private sector will remain the basis of the production and transformation process. Market opportunities and access to assets have to be improved for farmers to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture through a better balanced insertion into the value chains, and development of market-based agriculture. Agricultural investment should be promoted in a responsible manner consistent with the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) in order to harmonize the benefit of recipient countries, local people including small scale farmers and investors.

Special attention is also needed to ensure small holder and small scale, especially women, farmers are afforded equal access and opportunity, given that such farmers produce the majority of food in African countries. In this regard, attention to the specific needs of women farmers and assistance to farmers' groups to expand their activities is important to increase agricultural production and rural incomes.

As agriculture in African countries is prone to natural disasters and economic risks which have been prevalent in recent years due to impacts of climate change and global economic context, ensuring food and nutrition security will require agriculture and communities that are more climate-resilient especially against desertification, droughts and floods. Given these situations, agriculture should be promoted taking into account the diversity of environmental conditions such as land, water and biodiversity, along with positive externalities and policies that mitigate price and market risks.

Furthermore, research and development is a source of agricultural growth in Africa. Thus, it is important to promote agricultural research and training of African researchers. Improved agricultural statistics systems are also important in implementing appropriate agricultural policy.

(2) Food and Nutrition Security

Increasing agricultural production and productivity on a sustainable basis are effective in reducing hunger and malnutrition through food and nutrition security and essential for poverty reduction and sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

2. Outcome targets

(1) Attain 6% growth rate in agriculture sector as set out by the CAADP

(2) Double rice production by 2018 compared to the one in 2008 under the efforts on Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

3. Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

4. Focus area of TICAD V

(1) Increase agricultural production and productivity in line with the CAADP process and through CARD.

(2) Promote market-based agriculture for small holders especially women by moving from subsistence to commercial agriculture and "farming as business" approach including purchasing from within Africa.

(3) Promote private sector involvement in a manner that benefits the recipient country and develop value chains including necessary infrastructure and advanced and practical agricultural technology such as through improving agricultural processing, post-harvest storage and access to markets, with particular attention to small holders, especially women.

(4) Ensure national food and nutrition security by strengthening the resilience of agriculture and communities including developing disaster-resilient infrastructure through appropriate land conservation and water management and capacity development at the institutional and community level against increasing natural disasters caused by climate change.

(5) Support risk mitigating actions that address price volatility and market failures (insurance, storage, information systems, trade policies etc.).

(6) Strengthen the financial and technical capacity of the Fund for African Women to enable it support projects and initiatives of African women under the theme Agriculture, Food Security and Environment, in addition to supporting other efforts to empower women in agriculture.

(7) Support fish farming and fisheries to create jobs for women and youth and also to ensure food security, poverty reduction.

IV. Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth

Over the past years, many African countries have made progress in institutional and technical capacity for advancing sustainable development. However, Africa is still one of the most vulnerable regions to natural disasters and climate change impacts, thus, the TICAD process will aim to build a resilient society to climate change to facilitate sustainable development.

1. Sector specific agendas

(1) Environment and Climate Change

Climate change is compounding existing development challenges as Africa's major economic sectors such as agriculture and fisheries are vulnerable to climate sensitivity and are projected to be increasingly severely impacted by climate variability and change. Special attention must be paid to the building of climate change resilient societies, capable of anticipating and facing environmental disasters as well as conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, prevention of desertification and land degradation. Measures to address environment and climate change are articulated across various sectors in this Action Plan, such as in infrastructure, agriculture and water.

(2) Disaster Risk Reduction

Out of all natural disasters, droughts occur most frequently and cause the highest number of victims in Africa while storms and floods brought by cyclones cause serious damages to the island and coastal countries. As Africa's natural disasters are mostly climate-related such as drought and floods, adaptation to climate change must be directly linked to efforts toward disaster risk reduction. It is critical to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development agendas with special consideration for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women and disadvantaged persons.

2. Outcome targets

(1) Reduce deforestation through improved forest and land management

(2) Increase investment in climate change adaptation programs

(3) Improve access to renewable energy

(4) Increase the number of trainees on disaster risk reduction

(5) Increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategy mainstreamed in the national development plan

3. Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V

(1) Forest Management

(2) Biodiversity Conservation

(3) Land Management

(4) Great Green Wall

(5) African Strategy on Climate Change

(6) Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology-Weather and Climate Services

(7) African Drought Risk Preparedness and Resilience

4. Focus areas of TICAD V

(1) Develop human resources and promote measures in the field of environmental policy making and environmental technology.

(2) Promote sustainable use of biodiversity and management of land and forest resources.

(3) Provide effective support to the African programs aimed at sustainable land management as well as combating drought and desertification.

(4) Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development and promote the comprehensive disaster reduction measures under "Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century" adopted at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.

(5) Implement measures against natural disasters especially building resilience to drought in arid and semi-arid areas and protecting against storm, flood, and coastal erosion damage.

(6) Develop human resources, institutional systems and information systems for disaster risk reduction in all levels.

(7) Promote a policy environment favourable to investment in the area of adaptation to climate change based on the outcome and experiences of adaptation efforts such as AAP.

(8) Promote investment in renewable energy including hydro, solar, geothermal, biomass and wind power.

(9) Support the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology-Weather and Climate Services.

(10) Promote projects in REDD Plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

(11) Train media professionals, planners and officials on natural risks and disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation programme.

(12) Establishment of Urban Risk Management Platforms.

(13) Contribute to the discussion on the post Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) in the UN process.

(14) Implement Africa regional flagship programs on Rio+20 adopted by the 20th AU Summit.

(15) Support for early warning systems to cope with harsh and unpredictable climatic conditions in Africa.

V. Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth

With the MDGs target year of 2015 approaching, there is a need to further accelerate efforts to achieve the MDGs particularly in the health, education, and water and sanitation sectors. The TICAD process will support these efforts as critical ingredients to ensure sustained human development necessary for reducing poverty and fulfilling basic human needs. Attention also needs to be paid to the role of national safety nets targeting the vulnerable groups.

1. Sector specific agendas

(1) Education

Gender parity and net enrolment in primary education has improved considerably in many African countries under the "Education for All" initiative.

However, there is still need to increase enrolment and completion rate, and improve the quality of primary and secondary education to create a solid foundation for higher education. Strengthening the domestication and monitoring of the AU's Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education will also help improve implementation of educational policy, giving greater attention to the eradication of illiteracy.

(2) Health

Improving health contributes to a healthy workforce which underpins socio-economic growth. Although Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) have improved across the continent compared with those in 1990, most African countries have difficulties in achieving some of their health-related MDGs. In order to accelerate the achievements of these goals, it is necessary to address disparities that hinder the access to basic health services. To this end, strengthening health systems towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is needed to ensure access to, and availability of, affordable health and medical services. Expanding health coverage as well as providing effective basic health services for maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) and reproductive health should be promoted. Particular attention should also be given to efforts to reduce the rate of stunting in early childhood as well as to prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in improving health on the continent, including by promoting cost effective interventions such as vaccination and immunization programs.

(3) Water and Sanitation

Effective management of water resources and improved supply of, and access to, safe water, as well as integrated waste management, are essential for sustainable economic growth and improved living conditions. Improving sanitation is also fundamental to the population in terms of preventing diseases and safeguarding dignity, thus contributing to the enhancement of human security. Since women are often the main users of water supply facilities and play a pivotal role in hygiene of each household, ensuring equal participation of women in water management and sanitation improvement is indispensable.

2. Outcome targets

(1) Increase universal primary and secondary education, especially for girls, and in rural and remote areas as well as vocational training

(2) Increase health coverage through expanding public health services for vulnerable groups

(3) Increase the average percentage of deliveries with skilled birth attendants

(4) Increase the number of AU member states that align their policies to the Maputo Plan of Action on Reproductive Health

(5) Increase the use of media outlets in AU member states educating the public on maternal newborn and child heath by 2015

(6) Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

(7) Save more lives of children under the age of 5 including newborns and expectant and nursing mothers

(8) Ensure progress towards provision of family planning, taking into account national plans

(9) Reduce the number of deaths related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

(10) Increase access to safe drinking water by improving coverage and sustainability of water supply services

(11) Further promote anti-natal and post natal care

3. Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V

(1) Second Decade of Education in Africa "2006-2016"

(2) Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA)

(3) Abuja Plan of Action on the Combating of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, and other infectious diseases

(4) Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (Maputo Plan of Action)

(5) AIDS Watch Africa (AWA) Initiative

(6) Africa Vision 2025 on Water and Sanitation

4. Focus Areas of TICAD V

(1) Improve access to and quality of primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training, with consideration to equity through provision of adequate educational facilities, capacity development of teachers and improvement of management and administrative capacity of stakeholders.

(2) Strengthen education management information systems to ensure knowledge based education development and robust mechanism for following up and measuring performance.

(3) Strengthen health systems and make progress towards universal health coverage with special attention to maternal, newborn and child health, reproductive health, as well as infectious diseases and NCDs.

(4) Support the African countries to align their policies with the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), and the Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (Maputo Plan of Action).

(5) Strengthening of the AUC medical services health delivery systems.

(6) Promote sustainable water resources management, including implementation of water conservation measures to ensure a sustainable water supply.

(7) Improve sustainable supply of and access to safe water and sanitary conditions in both urban and rural areas.

(8) Strengthen the follow up and monitoring systems for water and sanitation at national and sub-regional levels by 2016.

(9) Implement the Africa Vision 2025 on Water and Sanitation in compliance with the Compact approach as used in CAADP.

(10) Promote integrated waste management.

VI. Consolidating Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance

Peace and stability are fundamental prerequisites for socio-economic development in Africa. While the continent has made considerable progress in addressing peace and stability during the last two decades, conflict still persists, mainly in the Sahel region, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, resulting in forced displacement of populations and cross-border insecurity.

The importance of democracy and good governance should be also noted as the basis of stable and safe societies and for socio-economic development. Regional home-grown initiatives and efforts to consolidate peace and stability should be supported and strengthened.

1. Sector-specific agendas

(1) Strengthening Institutional Management Capacity for Peace and Security

Africa has demonstrated great leadership to realize a peaceful and stable continent. In particular, the African Union (AU) has played a pivotal role to bring more peace and stability in Africa, especially through the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), in close cooperation with Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It is important that the international community continuously supports Africa's efforts to fully operationalize APSA.

(2) Conflict Prevention, Conflict Management and Consolidation of Peace

The international community should continue to support Africa's efforts on conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building, peace support operations and post-conflict reconstruction. In this regard, the UN should also continue to engage with Africa in these efforts. Recognizing the UN's important role, the reform of the UN bodies, in particular the Security Council, is critical.

In many cases, socio-economic discontent resulting from youth unemployment, gender inequality, extreme poverty and economic disparity can lead to violence and conflict. Inclusive development is therefore important to reduce such causes of conflict.

(3) Cross-border security issues

Cross-border issues, including transnational organized crime, terrorism and piracy, are growing concerns for the world. These issues destabilize societies as well as cause new conflicts. In this regard, African countries and international partners should take concerted action to combat terrorism and eliminate sources of financing, including the payment of ransoms, as well as human and drug trafficking, fake medicines, small arms and light weapons, illegal fishing, dumping waste, money laundering, and also support countries threatened by these problems. Piracy poses a

serious threat to the safety and security of maritime navigation, shipping and related activities, particularly off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Guinea, and requires a comprehensive solution both on the high seas and on land.

(4) Democracy and Good Governance

Africa's efforts to promote democracy and good governance are important to provide stability and growth and should be supported. This includes support for administrative efficiency of governmental institutions and anti-corruption initiatives.

2. Outcome targets

(1) Operationalize the African Peace and Security Architecture

(2) Implement the AU/NEPAD Capacity Development Support Programme for RECs, to enhance human capacity as well as the institutional capacity of African organizations

(3) Increase the number of trainees on counter-terrorism and combating organized crime

(4) Increase support for the National Programmes of Action following the review of countries within the APRM framework

(5) Increase support to programs to expand economic access for women in order to address gender inequality

(6) Increase support to SMEs to create employment opportunities for youth

3. Africa's efforts to be supported by TICAD V

(1) African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

(2) AU/NEPAD Capacity Development Support Programme for RECs

(3) African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

(4) AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance

(5) AU Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017)

(6) Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050

(7) AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa

(8) AU Plan of Action on Employment Promotion and Poverty Alleviation

4. Focus Areas of TICAD V

(1) Support African ownership and capacity to effectively implement peace and stability activities.

(2) Develop institutional capacities of the RECs through support to Africa's own capacity development initiatives.

(3) Increase support to Africa's efforts to prevent conflict, find solutions to displacements, and achieve post conflict reconstruction, as well as to combat terrorism, international organized crime, and piracy.

(4) Support capacity development of government officials in policy making and implementation, as well as African efforts to promote electoral processes, improved service delivery, and security sector reform.

(5) Increase the role of the African Union and RECs in the maintenance of peace and security in the continent, and enhance cooperation with the United Nations on these issues.

(6) Develop database of available personnel to form part of future peacekeeping and peace building operations and support capacity development of such personnel with the support and guidance of the United Nations and African Union.

(7) Strengthen good governance in Africa, especially by supporting the implementation of the National Programs of Action of the reviewed countries within the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

VII. Follow-up mechanism

In order to ensure a more effective monitoring and follow-up of the TICAD process and to reflect the inclusion of the AUC as a co-organizer as well as to increase African participation in accordance with AU practice, the Three-Tiers structure of the Follow-up Mechanism established at TICAD IV in 2008, is revised as follows:

1. Joint Secretariat: MOFA Japan, African Union Commission, UNOSAA, UNDP and World Bank;

2. Joint Monitoring Committee composed of Japanese Government and related governmental Organizations, TICAD Co-organizers, Permanent Representatives Committee of the African Union (PRC), African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo (ADC) and NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, International Organizations and donor countries

3. Follow-up Meetings

   - Annual Senior Officials Meeting
   - Annual Ministerial Meeting
   - Summit (Every five years)